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☑ 1. Document ID: US 20030138161 A1

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L2: Entry 1 of 9 File: PGPB Jul 24, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030138161
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030138161 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for enhancing an image using a wavelet-based retinex algorithm

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 24, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | COUNTRY | RULE-47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rising, Hawley K. III | San Jose | CA | US | |

US-CL-CURRENT: 382/265; 382/302

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

☑ 2. Document ID: US 20030072496 A1

L2: Entry 2 of 9 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030072496 A1
TITLE: Method of improving a digital image as a function of its dynamic range

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0069] The advantages of the present invention are numerous. Image processing improvements provided by the single-scale retinex, multi-scale retinex and the multi-scale retinex with color restoration, are further enhanced by allowing their filtering step to adapt to images having varying dynamic ranges. This will increase the number and types of images that can be improved by a given system. The method can be implemented as a manual process or, more advantageously, as an automatic processing function as it requires no user inputs or intervention.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030026494 A1

L2: Entry 3 of 9 File: PGPB Feb 6, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030026494 A1
TITLE: Method of improving a digital image having white zones

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0069] The advantages of the present invention are numerous. Image processing improvements provided by the single-scale retinex, multi-scale retinex and the multi-scale retinex with color restoration, are further enhanced by allowing their filtering step to adapt to images having varying dynamic ranges. This will increase the number and types of images that can be improved by a given system. The method can be implemented as a manual process or, more advantageously, as an automatic processing function as it requires no user inputs or intervention.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030012428 A1

L2: Entry 4 of 9 File: PGPB Jan 16, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030012428 A1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for indexing and retrieving images from an image database based on a color query

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0015] As explained previously, color represented through three filtered channels (e.g. RGB) of a typical camera-grabbed input is notoriously unstable with respect to changes in imaging conditions. Prior art attempts at providing robust and accurate color representations include mapping images into a perceptually uniform color space (e.g. Lab, Munsell, etc.) and representing color as a function of surface reflectance. While attaining some limited success in improving color representation, both these methods require pre-segmentation of an image before color surface recognition analysis can occur in that image. Some prior art methods do avoid a pre-segmentation step but, as a result, require some simplifying approximations to be made such as assuming all surfaces are flat (e.g. Retinex theory) or that surfaces are linear combinations of only a few basic reflectances (e.g. Maloney and Wandel).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20020136452 A1

L2: Entry 5 of 9 File: PGPB Sep 26, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020136452 A1

h e b b g e e e f e ef b e

TITLE: Method and device for the correction of colors of photographic images

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0050] The other more complicated way of the above-mentioned two different ways for realizing step 4 in FIG. 1 is shown in FIG. 3. The advantage of this solution is that the assignment procedure, which assigns a reference color to the reference part, is more automatic. The steps 21 to 25 replace the step 4 in FIG. 1. At the beginning (step 21), the user clicks into the image for selecting a memory part without first selecting a particular memory color. Then (step 22) the image data at the click position, i.e. the image data in the reference part identified by the clicking, is analyzed and classified into the most probable memory color. In order to make this classification more robust, an automatic color correction (such as "grey world" or "white patch") can be used. The purpose of the automatic color correction is to make the identification of reference parts more robust by reducing color distortions. Examples for automatic color correction algorithms are given in Fursich, M., U.S. Pat. No. 4,566,786(1986) and E. Land and J. McLann, Journal of the Optical Society of America, 61, 1, p. 1 to 11, "Lightness of Retinex Theory". In case of the "grey world" method, it is assumed for correction that the image should be grey in the average. In case of the "white patch" method, it is assumed for correction that the maximum value should be present in each color channel (e.g. r, g or b) at least once in the image.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6594383 B1

L2: Entry 6 of 9 File: USPT Jul 15, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6594383 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for indexing and retrieving images from an images database based on a color query

Brief Summary Text (14):
As explained previously, color represented through three filtered channels (e.g. RGB) of a typical camera-grabbed input is notoriously unstable with respect to changes in imaging conditions. Prior art attempts at providing robust and accurate color representations include mapping images into a perceptually uniform color space (e.g. Lab, Munsell, etc.) and representing color as a function of surface reflectance. While attaining some limited success in improving color representation, both these methods require pre-segmentation of an image before color surface recognition analysis can occur in that image. Some prior art methods do avoid a pre-segmentation step but, as a result, require some simplifying approximations to be made such as assuming all surfaces are flat (e.g. Retinex theory) or that surfaces are linear combinations of only a few basic reflectances (e.g. Maloney and Wandel).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6591007 B1

L2: Entry 7 of 9 File: USPT Jul 8, 2003

h e b b g e e e f e ef b e

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6591007 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Method and apparatus for representing colored surfaces via a surface color code book

Brief Summary Text (15):
As explained previously, color represented through three filtered channels (e.g. RGB) of a typical camera-grabbed input is notoriously unstable with respect to changes in imaging conditions. Prior art attempts at providing robust and accurate color representations include mapping images into a perceptually uniform color space (e.g. Lab, Munsell, etc.) and representing color as a function of surface reflectance. While attaining some limited success in improving color representation, both these methods require pre-segmentation of an image before color surface recognition analysis can occur in that image. Some prior art methods do avoid a pre-segmentation step but, as a result, require some simplifying approximations to be made such as assuming all surfaces are flat (e.g. Retinex theory) or that surfaces are linear combinations of only a few basic reflectances (e.g. Maloney and Wandel).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 6469706 B1

L2: Entry 8 of 9 File: USPT Oct 22, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6469706 B1
TITLE: Method and apparatus for detecting regions belonging to a specified color surface in an unsegmented image

Brief Summary Text (15):
As explained previously, color represented through three filtered channels (e.g. RGB) of a typical camera-grabbed input is notoriously unstable with respect to changes in imaging conditions. Prior art attempts at providing robust and accurate color representations include mapping images into a perceptually uniform color space (e.g. Lab, Munsell, etc.) and representing color as a function of surface reflectance. While attaining some limited success in improving color representation, both these methods require pre-segmentation of an image before color surface recognition analysis can occur in that image. Some prior art methods do avoid a pre-segmentation step but, as a result, require some simplifying approximations to be made such as assuming all surfaces are flat (e.g. Retinex theory) or that surfaces are linear combinations of only a few basic reflectances (e.g. Maloney and Wandel).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw De

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☑ 9. Document ID: US 4384336 A

L2: Entry 9 of 9 File: USPT May 17, 1983

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4384336 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for lightness imaging

Detailed Description Text (117):
The embodiments described above thus provide efficient lightness-imaging systems that provide both local and global computational interactions of radiance information. A succession of the interactions compares radiance information from image locations that are spaced apart by an ordered succession of distances, or compares radiance information of image representations having an ordered succession of magnifications. The embodiments further advance retinex processing by operation on a field basis, rather than on a location by location basis. A practice of this feature with a field of (512).sup.2 locations, and employing two memories each having capacity to store the entire field, can rapidly calculate and store one-quarter million parallel one-step sequences of reset ratio products. The advantage of this approach is that a single operation comparing two fields of information accomplishes--in this example--one-quarter million parallel computations. Succeeding iterations can build on the sequential product image in such a manner that N iterations accumulate information at every location along a patterned N-jump excursion on an individual path. Compared with prior practices in which each operation deals with only a single pair of pixels, these features can achieve time savings over prior practices of a factor approaching the number of locations.





| Term | Documents |
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| STEP$5 | 0 |
| STEP | 638514 |
| STEPA | 37 |
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| STEPAC | 1 |
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